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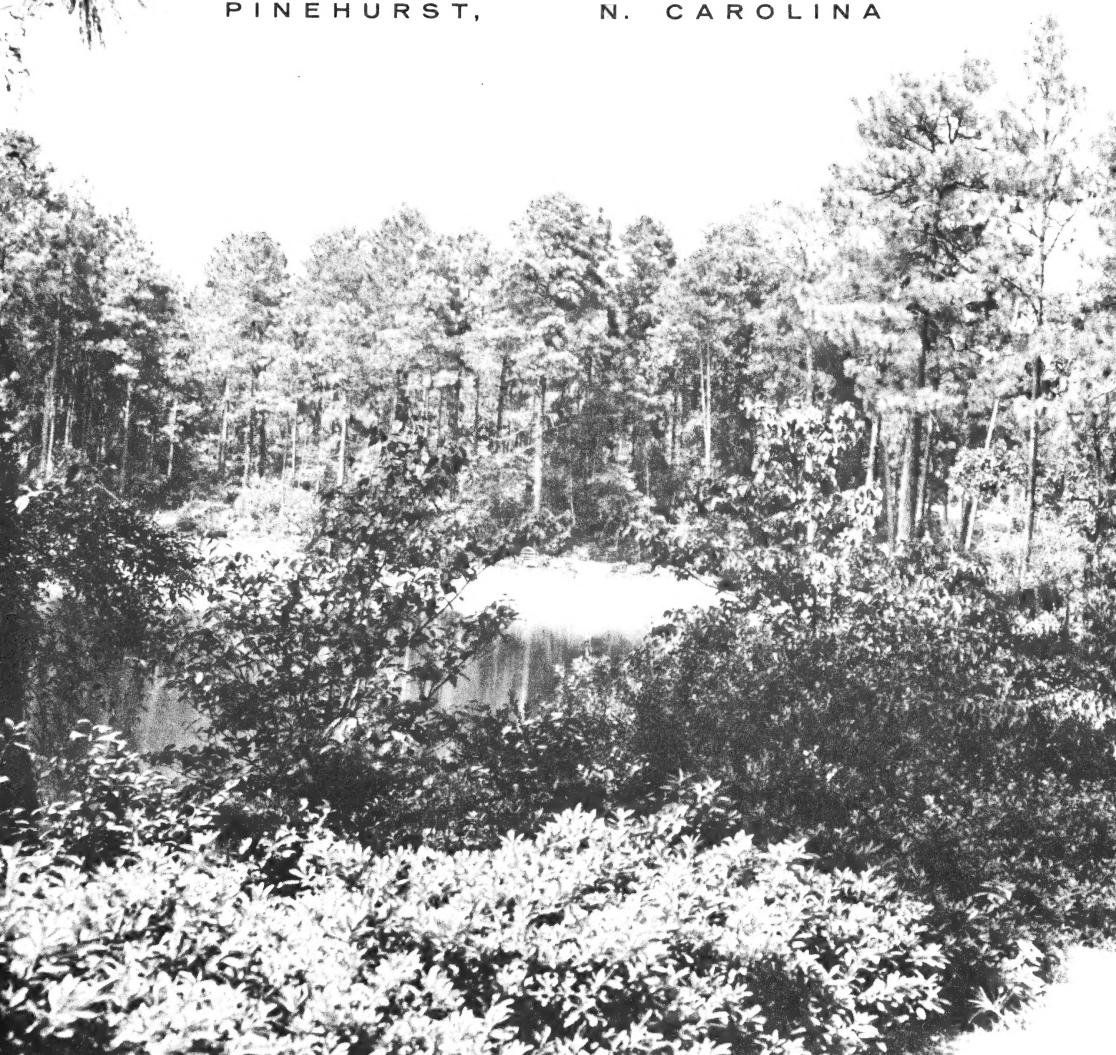
"AMERICA'S HOLLY LAND"

Clarendon Gardens

N U R S E R Y

LINDEN ROAD
PINEHURST,

BOX 1071
N. CAROLINA

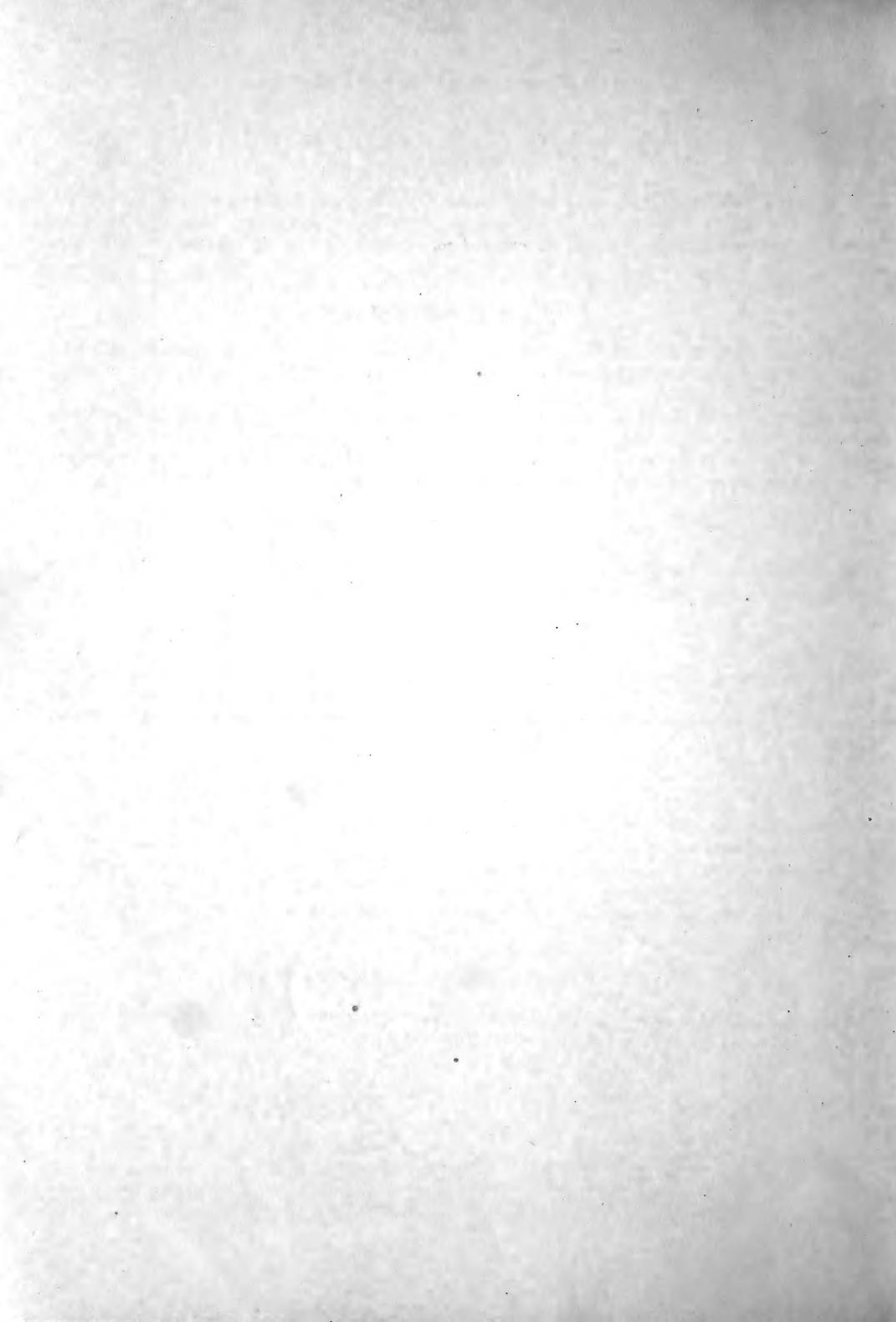


1956

Price List

1956

HOLLIES • CAMELLIAS • AZALEAS
AND SELECT NURSERY STOCK



TERMS and CONDITIONS

PRICES

All prices listed are F. O. B. our nursery. Prices listed cancel all previous quotations and are subject to change without notice. Prices quoted are for individual plants. Specimen stock selected by customers at nursery will be charged for according to value, irrespective of catalog price.

TERMS & SHIPPING

Cash with order (Check or Money Order). We accept all orders with the provision that they shall be void should any injury over which we have no control befall our stock. All quotations are subject to prior sale.

We do not have facilities for shipping balled and burlapped stock. With the exception of the immediate vicinity the purchaser will be obliged to make arrangements for the delivery of these plants. Plants in containers or pots will be shipped via Railway Express, shipping charges collect. On orders less than \$10.00 add \$.75 for handling charge.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee that our stock is well rooted, well grown, correctly dug, properly packed, and in perfect growing condition when shipped. We give no guarantee that our stock will live and grow.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION

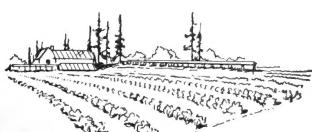
Each shipment is furnished with a certificate that our stock has been inspected by the State Entomologist of North Carolina and found to be free of injurious insects and diseases. We are not in the Japanese Beetle Quarantine Zone and can ship anywhere in the United States except California.

REMARKS

We have over 300 varieties of Hollies at Clarendon and are continually adding to our collection as new and different varieties are brought to our attention. In our Arboretum we have many beautiful, mature specimens of unusual and rare varieties. We are also establishing a Holly test block, with five plants of each variety for study and observation. Although Holly is, and will continue to be, our specialty we also are testing and growing the more choice and rare varieties of Broadleaf Evergreens.

VISIT OUR GARDENS AND NURSERY

Twenty acres of Gardens around a five acre lake. Holly Arboretum with over 300 varieties -- Nursery and sales ground stocked with choice plant material.



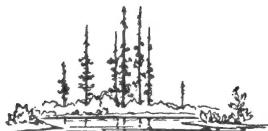
MEMBER OF

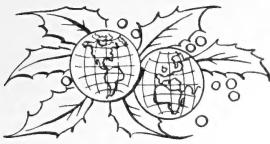
*The Holly Society of America
The North Carolina Association of Nurserymen
The Southern Nurserymen's Association
The American Association of Nurserymen*

A WORD TO THE READER

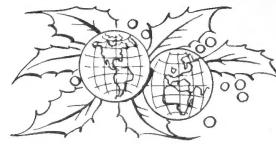
We earnestly want to publish a catalogue which our customers can depend upon for sound, reliable information. We don't believe that people like to read a catalogue in which every other word is a superlative. It has been our intent to make a catalogue which will not be overflowing with glowing descriptions, but rather to make one which would be a welcome addition to the library of the lover of holly. We intend to keep working on it and to continually improve it with each edition. If you have problems that are not answered in our booklet, let us know what they are. We will try to answer them to your satisfaction and will help you in any way that we can.

CLARENDON GARDENS NURSERY





Hollies



THE GENUS ILEX IN HORTICULTURAL USAGE

by
H. STUART ORTLOFF, L. A.

The many species of Holly (*Ilex*) and their varieties constitute a most interesting group of small trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, useful for many landscape purposes. Their thick, light-reflecting foliage and attractive berries in season can do much to enrich ornamental plantings about the home and in winter they are invaluable.

Usually many of these plants are used as specimens on lawns and in gardens, standing by themselves. Where there is room for them to develop properly they are handsome, but if the space allotted to them is too restricted, and they are therefore continually clipped back, the effect is not always as successful, from a pictorial point of view, as it might be. On the other hand, the plants themselves do not resent shearing, and they are therefore exceedingly useful for hedges of various sorts, or where a severely clipped and formalized plant is required. Hollies are extremely effective as accent plants or grouped around some garden focal point. To back up a garden terminal feature and thus strengthen the climactic effect of the garden design, there is nothing finer.

Practically all the Hollies can, however, be used in mass plantings as well as for specimens, and they should be more widely so used. They can provide a dense screen or background and are in themselves highly decorative. Nice combinations of foliage texture are possible with them, giving a composition great subtlety and charm. Many of the native species, among them the evergreen small trees and shrubs like Dahoon (*Ilex cassine*), Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), and Yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*) are quite informal in growth habit yet highly pleasing for general enclosure and background plantings because of their finer textured foliage and abundant fruiting habits. Such plantings can be made more interesting, also, by the use of some of the deciduous varieties like Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) or its near relative (*Ilex laevigata*) which have good, clean, vigorous foliage even during the hot, dry spells of summer.

In recent years more and more Hollies have been used in foundation plantings, or in groups relatively near houses. The larger and taller growing sorts should be used sparingly in such locations, if at all, and in general it is wiser to select the lower and slower growing sorts for such places. The many varieties of the Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*) are much more suitable for such a use not only because they are slower and lower growing but they have a smaller scaled foliage. They can be used with other material such as azaleas, rhododendron and yew for variety and interest. *Ilex crenata* clone *microphylla* is a particularly small-leaved sort, *Ilex crenata* clone *rotundifolia* is another good variety, and *Ilex crenata* clone *convexa* (*Bullata*) has recurved and shiny foliage much like box, for which it is often substituted, particularly in northern gardens. *Ilex crenata* *helleri* is extremely low growing and compact, making small mounds of dense foliage most useful for blending a taller planting in with the lawn. This plant can be used as a ground cover.

Whereas most Hollies naturally thrive best in climatic zones 5 and 6, the extreme range is much further north and south. American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) is native to Long Island, New York and has been found in southern Connecticut. It can be grown even further north if given adequate protection. The same is probably true of *Ilex cornuta* and *aquifolia* hybrids although accurate records are not available. The Japanese varieties (*Ilex crenata*) are all very much more hardy, as are *Ilex glabra* and the deciduous *Ilex verticillata*.

Like most broadleaved evergreens, Hollies prefer an acid soil. Many will thrive in full sun, but most seem to do best in light shade. All require an ample supply of moisture, particularly during the first two or three seasons after planting. Where mulches of various kinds can be applied they aid in maintaining a moist and cool situation that is highly advantageous until the new plant is firmly established.

Horticulturalists and hybridizers have, in recent years, developed many new varieties, and brought forward many species rarely used in former years. At Clarendon Gardens practically all of these new and interesting varieties have been gathered together in one place where their similarities and differences can be easily observed.

Probably no group of plants now being offered to the public presents more in the way of new and delightful plant combinations, or outstanding specimen plants, than do the Hollies. *Ilex cornuta* clone *Burford*, for example, is a plant but little known outside of middle South, and yet is one that is outstanding in every way. It is compact, dense, has brilliantly shining foliage, and bears an abundance of berries so that the plant is practically covered with them. *Burford* Holly adds greatly to any garden.

Other species and varieties now being grown at Clarendon are equally interesting, and a visit to this outstanding holly arboretum will be well repaid both in enjoyment of the plants as they stand in their natural setting and also in the ideas for the possible use of these interesting plants in landscape and garden plantings.

PLANTING YOUR HOLLIES

Your Holly plants deserve the best care you can give them, and good care starts with proper planting. Follow the old rule and dig a hole twice as large as the ball of roots you will place in it. Fill the bottom of this hole with about four inches of leaf mold or well-rotted manure. This will help provide nutrients and good drainage for your plant. Before putting the soil back in around the root ball, mix more leaf mold with it. When planting in a heavy clay soil add enough sand to give it a good tilth, and use more leaf mold than you would in preparing a sandy loam.

Do not use lime on your Hollies. They are acid loving plants and do not grow well in alkaline soils as a rule. It is a simple matter to increase the acidity of calcareous soils if this is necessary. A phone call to your county agent will bring specific information for your area's soil.

Do not plant your holly too deep. Many fine plants have been ruined because of this practice. When planted too deep they do not get enough aeration. Use the top roots of your plants as a guide and have them exactly at the level of the soil.

Cottonseed meal is an excellent fertilizer for all Hollies. This may be supplemented with a commercial Broad-Leaf Evergreen fertilizer.

Don't forget to cut the bag away from the ball and let it lie loose in the hole (it will soon rot). Be careful not to break the dirt and root ball.

A mulch of rooted oak leaves or pine needles will be useful in protecting your plants in the winter. It should be remembered, though, that an acid mulch promotes leaching of mineral elements from the soil. Thus, fertilization is necessary where such mulches are used.

By proper planting, fairly tender species can often be made to grow far north of their normal range.



HOLLIES

Ilex (Holly) – A large, interesting and ornamental genus, embracing both evergreen and deciduous types of plants. All members of this group are dioecious, that is have the male and female flowers borne on separate plants. One male will fertilize many females, but should be of the same species, as all species may not be compatible or bloom at the same time.

ENGLISH HOLLIES

Ilex aquifolium (English Holly) – An evergreen tree to 35 feet, native to the British Isles, most of Europe, parts of Asia and North Africa. It varies greatly in habit of growth, shape, and size of leaf and berry. It probably has more varieties than any other species of *Ilex*. Many have been noted growing from Cape Cod south, and a small experimental planting of 18 varieties has been established at Saanichton, B. C., Canada.

	Size	Each
I. AQUIFOLIUM – Dark glossy green foliage, sharply spined. Rapid grower.		
	3 in. pots	1.00
	gal. cans	2.00
	15/18 in.	4.00
	18/24 in.	5.50
	2/2½ ft.	7.50
	2½/3 ft.	10.00
I. AQUI. (male) – Blooms heavily.		
	3 in. pots	1.00
	gal. cans	2.00
	15/18 in.	4.00
	18/24 in.	5.50
	2/2½ ft.	7.50
	2½/3 ft.	10.00
I. ALTACLARENSE – Large deep green leaves, spined or spineless. Strong growing, dense, compact, broad columnar mass. Red berries.		
	3 in. pots	1.25
	gal. cans	2.25
I. AQUI. ARGENTEA MARGINATA – Brownell's Silvary – Spiny, glossy green leaves with silver edge. Heavy clusters of berries which ripen early. Conical habit of growth.		
	3 in. pots	1.25
	gal. cans.	2.25
I. AQUI. AUREA REGINA – Dark green leaves margined with a gold band. Red berries.		
	3 in. pots	1.25
	gal. cans	2.25
I. AQUI. DONNINGTONENSIS – Small, spiny leaf with purple tint. Hardy north. Prolific bearer. Pyramidal form.		
	3 in. pots	1.25

ENGLISH HOLLIES — (Continued)

		Size	Each
I. AQUI. FRUCTU-LUTEO	— Dark green, glossy, very spiny leaves. Yellow berries.	gal. cans	2.25
I. AQUI. PYRAMIDALIS	— Leaves small and elongated, nearly spineless. Early-ripening, persistent red berries. Conical habit of growth.	3 in. pots gal. cans	1.25 2.25
I. AQUI. INTEGRIFOLIA	— Glossy, dark green foliage. Considerable amount of berries even without nearby male.	gal. cans	2.25
I. AQUI. SCOTICA	— Dark, lustrous leaves, usually spineless. Large, red fruit. Shrub-like, compact form.	gal. cans	2.25

AMERICAN HOLLIES

Ilex opaca (*American Holly*) — A tree to 50 feet. Berries form on new growth. One of the hardiest of the red-berried, evergreen Hollies. It is native from Massachusetts to Florida, and west to Texas and Missouri in a total of 23 states.

		Size	Each
I. OPACA (female)	— Spined dark green leaves. An abundance of red berries. Sheared, well-shaped plants. Larger specimen plants quoted on request.	3 in. pots gal. cans 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft. 5/6 ft.	.75 1.75 7.00 9.00 12.00
I. OPACA (male)	— Heavy bloomers. Sheared well-shaped plants.	3 in. pots gal. cans	.75 1.75

ILEX OPACA — NAMED VARIETIES

		Size	Each
I. OPACA ARDEN	— Leaves curved, dark green, well spined. Dark red fruit.	gal. cans	2.00
I. OPACA BETSY	— Dark green, heavily spined leaves. Hardy north. Prolific bearer.	3 in. pots	.90
I. OPACA BRADSHAW	— Large, dark green, well spined leaves. Good red fruit in clusters.	gal. cans	2.00
I. OPACA CAROLINA	— Large, dark green, heavily spined leaves measuring up to 4½ inches. Heavy bearer of large deep red berries. Parent tree located at The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.	3 in. pots gal. cans	.90 2.00
I. OPACA DELIA BRADLEY	— Fruit dark glossy red borne abundantly, 1, 2, or 3 on a peduncle. Leaves medium size, nearly flat. Good hardy Holly which fruits while young. Upright, pyramidal, dense growth. One of the best. Recommended for the north.	3 in. pots gal. cans	.90 2.00

ILEX OPACA — NAMED VARIETIES — (Continued)

	Size	Each
I. OPACA EAST PALATKA — Dark glossy, red globose fruit. One of the most abundant and regular bearing of the American Hollies. Small glossy green leaves with usually one spine on the tip. Upright conical form. Hardiness north of Washington questionable.	3 in. pots gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	.75 2.00 4.00 5.00 7.50
I. OPACA FOSTERI — Narrow, compact, dark green foliage. Red berries.	gal. cans	2.00
I. OPACA GRISCOM — Small, sparsely spined leaves that stay on for 2 to 3 years. Abundant, dark red fruit.	gal. cans	2.00
I. OPACA HOWARDI — Thick, dark glossy green foliage. Sparsely spined. Abundant fruit. Compact form. Vigorous grower.	gal. cans	2.00
I. OPACA HUME NO. 2 — Fruit dark red, small to medium borne 1, 2, or 3 on a peduncle. Heavy fruiting variety. Leaves flat, thin, sparsely spined, shining light green, to 2½ inches. Hardiness north of Washington questionable.	3 in. pots gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	.75 2.00 3.00 4.50 7.50
I. OPACA ISAIAH (male) — Broad, conical form. Leaf medium to large, shiny green above, spined.	3 in. pots	.90
I. OPACA JOYCE — Fine dark green leaves evenly toothed and glossy. Bright red berries.	gal. cans.	2.00
I. OPACA LAKE CITY — Light glossy green leaf with sparse, short spines. Orange fruit produced singly but abundantly. Openly branched tree.	gal. cans	2.00
I. OPACA MANIG — Dark green leaves, large spines, leaves closely spaced. Bright red berries produced abundantly.	3 in. pots	1.00
I. OPACA OSA — Stiff, glossy green, curved leaves. Many short spines. Abundant red berries.	3 in. pots	.90
I. OPACA SAVANNAH — Fruit deep red, produced singly or sometimes 2 or 3 on a peduncle. Very fruitful variety, with fruit well displayed. Leaves, medium, thin, light green, sparsely spined. Upright, columnar growth. Hardiness north of Washington questionable.	18/24 in. 2/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	3.00 4.50 7.00
I. OPACA ST. MARY — Medium sized bright red berries, produced singly. Heavy fruiting. Leaves spaced close together, small and twisted, giving a fine texture to foliage. Very hardy. Parent tree on the Island of St. Mary in New England. Compact grower.	3 in. pots	.90
> I. OPACA TINGA — Sparsely spined leaves. Heavy bearer of large red fruit. Originated at Tinga Nursery, Wilmington, N. C.	3 in. pots 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	.75 7.00 10.00

ILEX OPACA — NAMED VARIETIES — (Continued)

	Size	Each
I. OPACA TONER — Good form and fine foliage. Medium sized, good green leaves. Bright red fruit.	gal. cans	2.00
I. OPACA — Twisted leaf, male — An unnamed male, chosen for fertility of pollen and attractiveness of foliage.	gal. cans	2.00

JAPANESE HOLLIES

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly) — An evergreen shrub native of the Japanese Islands and part of coastal China. Generally characterized by black berries and small crenated leaves, hence its name *crenata*. This group is considered one of the most hardy of the genus *Ilex*.

	Size	Each
I. CRENATA — Fruit small, black. Leaves small, dark green. Growth upright, compact. Useful for foundation plantings, hedges or specimen plants.	12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in. 2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 7.50 10.00
I. CRENATA CONVEXA (<i>Bullata</i>) — Small black fruit produced abundantly on new wood, usually much of it hidden by leaves and twigs. Small convex, green leaves, similar to Boxwood. Slow growing, spreading habit of growth.	3 in. pots gal. cans 12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in. 2/2½ ft.	.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 7.00
I. CRENATA GLASS — Leaves small, closely spaced. Spikey growth, becoming open if not pruned occasionally. Narrow upright growth.	gal. cans 3/4 ft.	2.00 10.00
I. CRENATA HELLERI — Tiny, dark green leaves, closely spaced. Small compact variety, low and spreading in habit of growth. Slow grower, ideal for low hedges, rock gardens or foundations where dwarf plants are desired. Very hardy.	3 in. pots gal. cans	.75 2.25
I. CRENATA HETZI — Similar to convexa, but larger leaf. Slow growing, ideal where low, spreading plant is needed. Very hardy, originating near Lake Erie.	gal. cans	2.00
I. CRENATA KINGSVILLE — Small dark green leaves. Twiggy, spreading growth. Ideal where slow growing, low plant is needed. Very hardy.	3 in. pots	.75
I. CRENATA LONGFELLOW — Compactly branched shrub. Rather large leaves that are closely spaced.	gal. cans	2.00
I. CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA (<i>Latifolia</i>) — Male. Shiny dark green leaves larger than most of the crenatas. Vigorous, fast grower. Compact and spreading in habit. A desirable shrub for many landscape uses.	3 in. pots gal. cans 12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in. 2/2½ ft.	.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.50

JAPANESE HOLLIES — (Continued)

	Size	Each
I. CRENATA STOKES, Patent No. 887 — A new dwarf spreading Holly, with small dark green leaves. We consider this the best to use where a low-growing plant is needed. Very hardy, originating near Pittsburgh, Pa. at Stokes' Nursery.	gal. cans	2.00

CHINESE HOLLIES

Ilex Cornuta (*Chinese Holly, Horned Holly*) — Native in the hilly parts of the Yangtze River section of China. In the United States specimens have been found from Florida to Connecticut, and west into Louisiana and Pennsylvania.

	Size	Each
I. CORNUTA — Large red berries in clusters, appearing on the wood of the previous year. Leaves large, lustrous green, usually with five sharp spines. Ultimate height of the tree or shrub is 15 feet, with an equal spread.	3 in. pots	.75
	gal. cans	2.00
	12/15 in.	3.00
	15/18 in.	4.00
	18/24 in.	5.00
	2/2½ ft.	7.00
	2½/3 ft.	9.00
I. CORNUTA — Male	gal. cans	2.00
I. CORNUTA BURFORDI — Large red fruit in clusters of 3 to 8, produced abundantly. Leaves dark, glossy green, with one spine on the tip and occasionally 2 additional ones. Vigorous grower.	3 in. pots	.75
	gal. cans	2.00
	12/15 in.	3.00
	15/18 in.	4.00
	18/24 in.	5.00
	2/2½ ft.	7.00
	2½/3 ft.	9.00
	3/4 ft.	11.00
I. CORNUTA DWARF	gal. cans	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN HOLLIES

	Size	Each
I. AQUIPERNYI (<i>Hybrid, aquifolium x Pernyi</i>) Small round, red fruit. Leaves lustrous green strongly spined. Beautiful Holly with characteristics of both parents.		
Female	gal. cans	\$ 2.50
Male	gal. cans	2.50
I. ATTENUATA (<i>Hybrid, Cassine x Opaca</i>) Red fruit produced abundantly, persisting until berries are produced the following year. Narrow, lanceolate leaves 3½" to 4¾" long, light green. Branches slender and arching, habit of growth similar to Cassine.	3 in. pots	.75
	18/24 in.	4.00
	2/3 ft.	5.00
	3/4 ft.	7.50
I. CASSINE (<i>Dahoon Holly</i>) — Small red fruit produced in dense masses. Leaves small, narrow, light green. Upright grower. Prefers moist soil. Native in the Southeast. Hardiness questionable north of Washington.	3 in. pots	.75
	gal. cans	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN HOLLIES — (Continued)

	Size	Each
I. CASSINE ANGUSTIFOLIA — Small red berries in profusion. Same characteristics as Cassine, with the exception of a longer, narrower leaf.	3 in. pots gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/3 ft.	.75 2.00 4.00 5.00
I. CHINENSIS (<i>Oldhamii</i>) — Evergreen tree up to 40 feet. Glabrous leaves persisting more than one year. Leaves bright green above, lanceolate. Lavender flowers, red fruit.	gal. cans	3.50
I. CILIOSPINOSA (<i>Centrochinensis</i>) — Leaves stay on for two seasons. Dark green, evenly toothed leaves, borne flat on twigs. Red fruit in small clusters. Upright pyramidal form.		
Female	gal. cans	2.50
Male	gal. cans	2.50
I. CUMULICOLA — Evergreen, compact tree to 40 feet. Leaves flat, rigid, glossy green with short, sharp spines. Bright red fruit borne singly on stem.	3 in. pots	1.00
I. INTEGRA — Large red fruit. Dark green, spineless, blunt-pointed leaves. An Asiatic Holly. Compact growth. This plant has been successfully used around public buildings in Washington, D. C. Hardiness north of there questionable.	gal. cans	2.00
I. MYRTIFOLIA — Small red fruit, borne in profusion. Lance-like leaves seldom more than an inch long. Tends to be pendulous. A beautiful shrub of fine texture.	3 in. pots 12/15 in. 15/18 in. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	.75 3.00 4.00 6.00 8.00
I. MYRTIFOLIA LOWII (<i>Dahurica lowii</i>) — Yellow-berried form of myrtifolia. Bark has purplish hue. Dark green leaves. Upright growth.	gal. cans 2/3 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	2.00 5.00 7.00 9.00
I. OPACA X CASSINE (<i>Cross Holly</i>)	2/3 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	5.00 7.00 9.00
I. PEDUNCULOSA (<i>Long-stalk Holly</i>) — Cherry-like fruit suspended in clusters on long stems, produced on the new growth. Leaves spineless, inclined to droop, resembling the <i>Prunus</i> genus rather than <i>Ilex</i> . Quite hardy. Broadly conical, will attain a height of 35 feet.	3 in. pots gal. cans 15/18 in.	1.00 2.50 4.50
I. PERADO — Evergreen tree to about 30 ft. Densely branched. Leaves leathery, dark glossy green with short spines. Dark red fruit.	gal. cans	2.50

MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN HOLLIES — (Continued)

		Size	Each
I. PERNYI	— Red sessile fruit borne in the leaf axiles. Small, deep green leaves, with 5 to 7 spines, the terminal one lengthened out into an acuminate point. Bears a striking resemblance to a diminutive form of <i>Ilex cornuta</i> . A fastigiate, large shrub to 10 feet.	gal. cans	2.00
I. PERNYI VEITCHI	— A seedling of I. Pernyi with larger, glossier, darker green leaves. Fruit similar to Pernyi, but larger and a darker red. Dense pyramidal habit of growth.	3 in. pot	1.00
I. TOPELLI	— Hybrid of I. opaca and I. Cassine. Narrow dark green leaves. Heavy fruiter.	3 in. pots	1.00
I. VERTICILLATA	— Deciduous shrub with many red berries.	12/18 in.	2.00
I. VOMITORIA (Yaupon Holly)	— Evergreen shrub or small tree with stiff branches and closely spaced leaves. Glossy green leaves, oval, 1" to 1½" long. Clusters of small, red fruit. Native in southeastern coastal areas, west into Texas and Arkansas.	3 in. pots gal. cans	.75 2.00

HOLLY COLLECTIONS

An ideal gift for the garden lover. Birthday, Anniversary, Christmas shopping easily solved. Mailed in attractive containers, with appropriate greeting card enclosed. Also an easy and economical way to start that Holly collection you have always wanted. The average weight of the package is from 8 to 10 pounds. We will bill you for the Railway Express charges on gift packages, and ship to you Express collect.

		Size	Each
Collection No. 1 — Hardy American Holly			
3 I. Opaca, female		3 in. pots	2.50
1 I. Opaca, male		gal. cans	6.00
Collection No. 2 — Choice American Holly varieties.			
3 I. Opaca Delia Bradley, female		3 in. pots	3.00
1 I. Opaca, male		gal. cans	6.50
Collection No. 3 — Choice American Holly varieties			
primarily for the South			
1 I. Opaca Hume No. 2			
1 I. Opaca Savannah			
1 I. Opaca Carolina		3 in. pots	2.50
1 I. Opaca, male		gal. cans	6.00
Collection No. 4 — Miscellaneous Hollies			
2 I. Attenuata		3 in. pots	2.50
2 I. Myrtifolia lowii		gal. cans	6.50

HOLLY COLLECTIONS — (Continued)

	Size	Each
Collection No. 5 — Beautiful Oriental Group primarily for the South		
1 l. <i>Integra</i>		
1 l. <i>Latifolia</i>		
1 l. <i>Cornuta</i>	3 in. pots	3.00
1 l. <i>Cornuta Burfordi</i>	gal. cans	6.50
Collection No. 6 — Popular Chinese varieties		
1 l. <i>Cornuta</i>		
1 l. <i>Cornuta Burfordi</i>		
1 l. <i>Pernyi</i>	3 in. pots	3.00
1 l. <i>Pernyi Veitchii</i>	gal. cans	6.50
Collection No. 7 — Special Chinese offer		
2 l. <i>Cornuta</i>	3 in. pots	2.50
2 l. <i>Cornuta Burfordi</i>	gal. cans	6.00
Collection No. 8 — English Holly offer, green leaves		
3 l. <i>Aqui.</i> , female	3 in. pots	3.25
1 l. <i>Aqui.</i> , male	gal. cans	6.50
Collection No. 9 — English Holly offer, variegated		
3 l. <i>Aqui. Argentea Marginata</i>	3 in. pots	3.75
1 l. <i>Aqui.</i> , male	gal. cans	7.00
Collection No. 10 — English Hollies, mixed		
2 l. <i>Aqui. Argentea Marginata</i>	3 in. pots	3.50
1 l. <i>Aqui.</i> (green foliage)	gal. cans	7.00
1 l. <i>Aqui.</i> , male		
Collection No. 11 — Choice Japanese varieties, very hardy		
1 l. <i>Crenata Convexa</i>		
1 l. <i>Crenata Rotundifolia</i>		
1 l. <i>Crenata Helleri</i>	3 in. pots	2.50
1 l. <i>Crenata Stokes</i>	gal. cans	6.50
Collection No. 12 — Popular Spreading Japanese varieties		
2 l. <i>Crenata Convexa</i>	3 in. pots	2.25
2 l. <i>Crenata Rotundifolia</i>	gal. cans	6.00
Collection No. 13 — Dwarf Japanese varieties		
2 l. <i>Crenata Stokes</i>	3 in. pots	2.50
2 l. <i>Crenata Helleri</i>	gal. cans	7.50
Collection No. 14 — Collection of most popular species		
1 l. <i>Opaca</i>		
1 l. <i>Aquifolium</i>		
1 l. <i>Cornuta</i>	3 in. pots	2.75
1 l. <i>Crenata</i>	gal. cans	6.50

HOLLY COLLECTIONS — (Continued)

Collection No. 15 — Holly offerings for hedges

	Size	Each
12 l. <i>Cornuta</i>	3 in. pots	7.25
12 l. <i>Cornuta Burfordi</i>	3 in. pots	7.25
12 l. <i>Crenata Rotundifolia</i>	3 in. pots	7.25
12 l. <i>Crenata Convexa</i>	3 in. pots	7.25
12 l. <i>Opaca</i>	3 in. pots	7.25
12 l. <i>Cornuta</i>	gal. cans	19.25
12 l. <i>Cornuta Burfordi</i>	gal. cans	19.25
12 l. <i>Crenata Rotundifolia</i>	gal. cans	19.25
12 l. <i>Crenata Convexa</i>	gal. cans	19.25
12 l. <i>Opaca</i>	gal. cans	19.25

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

Miscellaneous



The Broad-leaf Evergreens are an important group of plants varying widely in size, form and texture. From this group a plant can be chosen suitable for almost any situation. In general they are rather free from disease, require an acid soil, rich in humus and adequate moisture.

	Size	Each
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA — Light pink, bell-shaped flowers from June until frost. Leaves small, glossy green turning bronze in fall and winter. Compact, graceful grower, ideal for hedges or specimens. Maximum height, 8 to 10 feet.	2/3 ft.	\$ 4.00

AUCUBA JAPONICA — Large red berries. Large green leaves, 5 to 6 inches long. Foliage completely covers stems, forming attractive rounded bush to 8 feet tall. Dioecious plant, requiring a male plant in order for berries to be formed on the female plant. Requires medium to dense shade. Not hardy north of Washington.	12/15 in. female	3.00
	18/24 in. female	5.00
	18/24 in. male	5.00

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA (Gold-Dust) — Similar to Aucuba japonica with the exception that the leaves are splotched with gold.	gal. cans	2.00
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BERBERIS JULIANAE — Small yellow flowers in the spring, followed by purple berries in the fall. Dark green spiny leaves, some of which turn red in the fall. Up-right grower to 6 feet. Hardy.	gal. cans	2.00
	12/15 in.	3.00
	2½/3 ft.	6.00
	3/4 ft.	8.00

BERBERIS SARGENTIANA — Profusion of golden yellow flowers in the spring. Purple berries early fall. Narrow green leaves, heavily armed with spines. Ideal for hedges or as barrier plant as well as for border planting. Very hardy.	gal. cans	2.00
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BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (MISCELLANEOUS) — (Continued)

	Size	Each
BUXUS HARLANDI — Chinese species of Boxwood. Less than 3 feet high. Narrow green leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Good as hedge or specimen. Not very hardy, good for hot, dry summers.	12/15 in.	2.50
BUXUS MICROPHYLLA JAPONICA — Leaves over 1" long, rounded or notched at tip. Prostrate in habit, may be 3 feet high. Hardy.	12/15 in.	2.50
CLEYERA JAPONICA — Clusters of fragrant, white flowers in midsummer. Thick, glossy, dark green leaves, brownish-red when young. Compact, upright grower to 15 feet. Tender, not hardy north of North Carolina. best in semi-shade.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/3 ft.	2.00 4.00 5.00
COTONEASTER APICULATA — Small pink flowers, small red fruit. Small, rounded olive-green leaves. Semi-evergreen, dropping leaves in mid-winter, but leafing out early in the spring. Fine for hedges.	4/5 ft. 5/6 ft.	5.00 6.50
DAPHNE ODORA — Pearl-pink, fragrant flowers in dense heads, very early spring. Dark green leaves, 2 to 3 inches long. Compact, globular habit of growth, up to 5 ft. Does best in partial shade. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans	2.25
D. ODORA ALBA — White flower.	gal. cans	2.25
D. ODORA MARGINATA — Pink flower. Leaves margined with creamy-white band.	gal. cans	2.25
ELEAGNUS PUNGENS — Creamy-white, very fragrant flowers in Oct. and Nov. Red fruit. Leaves dark green, silvery underneath from 2" to 4". Spiny branches. Large, strong grower, up to 15 feet.	gal. cans 2/3 ft.	1.50 4.50
EUONYMUS PATENS — Evergreen or half-evergreen. 4 to 8 feet high. Leaves 2" to 3" long. Pinkish to red fruit. Hardy to Philadelphia, Pa.	gal. cans	1.50
EUONYMUS FORTUNEI RADICANS — Hardy evergreen shrub that trails or climbs. Leaves 1" long.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/2½ ft.	1.50 2.50 3.50
FATSHEDERA — Cross between <i>Hedera helix</i> and <i>Fatsia japonica</i> . Leaves 3 to 5 lobed. Evergreen shrub. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C.	gal. cans	2.00
GARDENIA JASMINOIDES (Cape Jasmine) — White flowers, extremely fragrant. Thick, glossy leaves. Compact, bushy shrub to 6 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/3 ft.	2.00 3.50 5.00
GARDENIA RADICANS — Miniature flowers. Leaves small bright green. Trailing habit makes it ideal for use as ground cover or low-growing plant material.	gal. cans	1.50
ILLICIUM ANISATUM — A handsome shrub with broad, light green leaves which are fragrant when crushed. Maximum height 15 feet.	2/3 ft.	3.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (MISCELLANEOUS) — (Continued)

	Size	Each
JASMINUM FLORIDUM (<i>Showy Jasmine</i>) — Golden yellow flowers in summer. Semi-evergreen shrub to 3 feet. very fragrant.	12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in.	2.00 2.50 3.00
KALMIA LATIFOLIA — (<i>Mountain Laurel</i>) — Hardy evergreen shrub 4 to 10 feet high. Leaves 2" to 4" long. Flowers rose to white in terminal clusters. Can be used in natural or formal plantings.	2/3 ft.	5.00
LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI (<i>Drooping Leucothoe</i>) — Graceful evergreen shrub up to 5 feet with glossy green leaves on arching branches. Leaves turn bronze-green color in winter. Spikes of small white flowers in spring. Likes partial shade.	15/18 in.	3.00
LIGUSTRUM CORIACEUM — Glossy evergreen leaves spaced closely. White flowers followed by black berries. Good for use as a hedge plant.	gal. cans	2.25
LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM — White flowers, dark blue fruit. Shiny, green leaves to 4 inches long. Tall upright shrub to 15 feet.	18/24 in. 2/3 ft.	2.00 2.50
LOROPETALUM CHINENSIS — Evergreen leaves to 2 inches long. White witch-hazel-like flowers in spring. Grows up to 12 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans	2.00
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (<i>Oregon Grape Holly</i>) — Bright yellow flowers, borne in spikes in spring, followed by clusters of blue black fruit. Dark, lustrous foliage, leaflets turning bronze in fall. Shrubby growth to 4 feet. Hardy to Mass.	gal. cans 15/18 in. 18/24 in.	2.00 3.00 4.00
M. BEALI (<i>Holly Grape</i>) — Yellow flowers in long spikes in the early spring, followed by clusters of blue fruit. Large compound leaves with a few spines. Bushy shrub. Prefers shade.	12/15 in. 15/18 in.	2.50 3.00
M. FORTUNEI — Evergreen shrub to 6 feet. Toothed leaves 2 to 5 inches long. Racemes of yellow flowers in spring and blue black berries in fall. Not hardy north of Washington.	15/18 in.	3.25
MICHELIA FUSCATA (<i>Banana Shrub</i>) — Yellow blossoms, edged with maroon, with a banana-like fragrance. Shrubby small tree up to 20 feet in height with almost the same spread. Semi-shade to sun.	gal. cans	2.00
NANDINA DOMESTICA (<i>Heavenly Bamboo</i>) — Large white flowers, followed by clusters of large bright red berries lasting into late spring. Dark green leaflets turning bronze to red in fall. Hardy north to Philadelphia. Fine for foundations. Sun or partial shade.	18/24 in. 2 1/2 ft. 2 1/2/3 ft.	2.00 2.50 3.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (MISCELLANEOUS) — (Continued)

	Size	Each
OSMANTHUS AQUIFOLIUM (<i>Ilicifolius</i>) — Small, fragrant creamy-white flowers in June and July. Leaves dark green, spiny toothed to 2½ inches. Leaves similar to English Holly. Upright, compact growth. Hardest of all the Osmanthus. Sun or partial shade.	gal. cans 12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in. 2/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	2.00 2.50 3.25 4.25 5.50 8.00
OSMANTHUS FORTUNEI — Small fragrant flowers, borne in small axillary clusters. Oval, spiny leaves to 4 inches long. Handsome vigorous, upright growth to 20 feet. Partial shade to sun. Heavy plants.	2/3 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	5.50 8.00 10.00
OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS (Sweet Olive) — Yellowish-white flowers, very fragrant, late winter and early spring. Large green leaves, remotely spined 3 to 4 inches long. Height to 15 feet.	gal. cans 12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in.	1.75 2.50 3.25 4.25
PHOTINIA GLABRA — Shrub 8 to 10 feet high. Leaves elliptic to oblong 2 to 3½ inches long. Clusters of white flowers followed by red berries.	18/24 in.	3.00
PHOTINIA SERRULATA — Small white flowers in heads 6 in. in diameter. Bright red fruit. Dark lustrous green leaves to 8 in. long. New growth has a brilliant reddish-bronze hue, considered to be one of its best characteristics. Large vigorous shrub to 35 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans	2.00
PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA — Greenish-white flowers, very fragrant, produced in mid-April. Dark green leaves produced in whorls. New growth light green giving a nice contrast to the darker green background. Not hardy north of North Carolina.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft.	2.00 4.00 5.00 6.50
PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA (Cherry Laurel, Carolina Laurel) — Blue-black cherry-fruit. Shiny green foliage. Can be sheared for formal effect, or allowed to grow into a small tree up to 30 feet for background effect. Ideal for screening. Not hardy north of Washington.	18/24 in. 2/3 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft. 5/6 ft. 6/8 ft.	2.50 3.50 4.50 7.00 9.00 15.00
PYRACANTHA ROSEDALE — Small white flowers in the spring. Clusters of large bright red berries in fall and winter. Leaves small, deep green. Upright grower. One of the best Pyracanthas.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	2.00 3.50 4.50 6.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (MISCELLANEOUS) — (Continued)

	Size	Each
PYRACANTHA FORMOSANA — Shrub up to 7 feet. Leaves about 1" long, no teeth, mostly at the end of the twig. Fruit a deep glossy red borne in large clusters.	18/24 in. 2/3 ft.	3.50 4.50
RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM — Pale rose-pink flowers in May. Leaves dark green, brownish on underside, to 3 inches long. Compact, generally rounded in outline. Good as individual specimen or in masses.	18/24 in.	4.00
THEA SINENSIS — Shrub or small tree to 30 ft. Alternate, leathery leaves 2 to 5 in. long, and shallowly toothed. Fragrant white flowers. This tea plant requires the same cultural care as Camellias.	gal. cans	2.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

	Size	Each
CEDRUS DEODARA (<i>Deodara Cedar</i>) —	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft. 6/7 ft.	7.00 9.00 12.00
CUNNINGHAMIA LANCEOLATA (<i>Chinese Fir</i>) —	6/7 ft.	12.00
JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS (<i>Creeping Juniper</i>) — Low creeping shrub with blue-green needle-like foliage. Blue berries. Up to 4 feet high with spread of 8 feet. Good for ground cover or for foundation planting.	12/15 in. 15/18 in.	2.50 3.00
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA — Broad pyramidal shrub up to 10 feet. Blue-green needle-like foliage.	18/24 in. 2/2½ ft.	4.00 5.00
J. PFITZERIANA HETZII — Blue-gray foliage. Rapid, spreading growth. Must be pruned occasionally for foundation plantings.	18/24 in.	4.00

FLOWERING SHRUBS

	Size	Each
CALLUNA VULGARIS (<i>Heather</i>) — Small spreading shrub up to 3 feet. Minute foliage. White to red flowers in spikes in summer. Makes good ground cover. Hardy.	2/2½ ft.	3.00
CHAENOMELES LAGENARIS (<i>Flowering Quince</i>) — Shrub up to 6 feet. Scarlet flowers in very early May. Dark glossy green leaves on thorny branches. Pear shaped fruit.	2/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	2.00 3.00
FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA (<i>Golden Bells</i>) — Arching or spreading shrub up to 9 ft. Pithy branches. Dark green leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, toothed. Numerous yellow flowers in mid-April.	5/6 ft.	3.00

FLOWERING SHRUBS — (Continued)

	Size	Each
HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA HORTENSIA (<i>House Hydrangea</i>) — May grow to 8 feet. Bright green lustrous leaves 8 inches long. Blue flowers in rounded heads 5-10" in diameter.	gal. cans	1.50
LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA (<i>Crape Myrtle</i>) — Can be grown as shrub or trained as a tree. Privet like foliage, leaves less than 3 inches long. Crinkled, crepe-like flowers in panicles 8 inches long. Bloom from August to October. Hardy to Philadelphia.	2/3 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	2.00 3.00 4.00
Red		
Pink		
PHILADELPHUS SNOW FLAKE (<i>Mock-Orange</i>) — Robust, vigorous growing shrub to 10 ft. Double white flower. Very fragrant.	3/4 ft. 5/6 ft.	2.00 3.00

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI (<i>Vanhoutte Spirea</i>) — 5 to 6 feet in height. Profuse clusters of tiny white flowers in May. Small dark green leaves. Graceful arching habit. Good for hedge, foundation planting, or in adverse situation.	2/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	1.50 2.00
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TREES — ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE

	Size	Each
ACER PALMATUM (<i>Japanese Maple</i>) —	2/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	4.00 5.00
ACER PLATANOIDES (<i>Norway Maple</i>) —	6/8 ft. 8/10 ft.	4.00 6.00
ACER SACCHARUM (<i>Sugar Maple</i>) —	6/8 ft. 8/10 ft. 10/12 ft.	4.00 6.00 8.00
CORNUS FLORIDA (<i>Dogwood</i>) — Balled & Burlapped.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft. 5/6 ft. 6/8 ft.	5.00 7.00 10.00 15.00
C. FLORIDA PLENA (<i>Pluribracteata</i>) — Has an extra row of white bracts. More showy than C. Florida.	18/24 in. 2/3 ft.	4.00 5.00
C. FLORIDA RUBRA (<i>Pink Dogwood</i>) —	18/24 in. 2/3 ft. 4/5 ft. 5/6 ft. 6/8 ft.	4.00 5.00 11.00 18.00 25.00
FRAXINUS AMERICANA (<i>White Ash</i>) —	6/8 ft. 8/10 ft. 10/12 ft. 12/15 ft.	4.00 5.50 7.00 8.50

TREES — (Continued)

	Size	Each
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (<i>Southern Magnolia</i>) —	gal. cans	1.75
	18/24 in.	3.00
	2/3 ft.	4.00
	3/4 ft.	6.50
	4/5 ft.	10.00
	5/6 ft.	15.00
	6/8 ft.	25.00
QUERCUS VIRGINIANA (<i>Live Oak</i>) —	gal. cans	1.75

VINES AND GROUND COVERS

	Size	Each
HEDERA HELIX (<i>English Ivy</i>) — Evergreen leaves, 3 to 5 lobes, 4 inches long. Good evergreen clinging vine or ground cover.	3 in. pots	.35
	5 in. pots	.50
MAPLE LEAF IVY — Small leaf resembling that of a maple.	3 in. pots	.40
PIN OAK IVY — Tiny leaf. Mound-like growth.	3 in. pots	.40
LIRIOPE SPICATA (<i>Creeping Lily Turf</i>) — Leaves grass-like but thicker, 8 inches long. Very pale lilac flowers less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " long in loose spikes. Used as ground cover.	3 in. pots	.35
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS (<i>Japanese Spurge</i>) — Evergreen ground cover. Dark lustrous foliage. Flowers and fruit not profuse. Does best in partial shade.	3 in. pots	.35
SARCOCOCCHA HOOKERIANA HUMILIS — Low growing evergreen shrub to 12 inches. Handsome dark green lance shaped leaves. Small white flowers, red fruit. Good ground cover in partial shade.	4 in. pots	.50
TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS (<i>Germander</i>) — A dense sub-shrub for use as foreground in plantings or as low bordering hedge. Leaves oval, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, toothed, dark green.	3 in. pots	.40
VINCA MINOR (<i>Myrtle, Periwinkle</i>) — Dark lustrous evergreen foliage. Single blue flowers. Excellent ground cover in sun or semi-shade. Hardy.	3 in. pots.	.35





AZALEAS

INDICA AZALEA (*Indian Azalea*)

	Size	Each
DODD'S PINK – Large pink flower. Single. Prolific bloomer. Mid-season.	15/18 in.	\$ 1.75
	18/24 in.	2.25
FORMOSA – Big purplish pink flowers. Single. Large dark green leaves. Midseason.	12/15 in.	1.25
	15/18 in.	1.75
	18/24 in.	2.25
JUDGE SOLOMON – Pink sport of Formosa. Deep pink. Midseason.	15/18 in.	1.75
	18/24 in.	2.25
PRIDE OF MOBILE (<i>Elegans Superba</i>) – Large watermelon pink flower. Fast grower. Midseason.	15/18 in.	1.50
	18/24 in.	2.00

KAEMPFERI AZALEA

	Size	Each
KAEMPFERI – Single rose-pink flower. Late.	8/10 in.	1.50
	18/24 in.	4.00
	2/3 ft.	6.00

KURUME AZALEA

	Size	Each
BRIDESMAID – Glowing salmon-pink. Single. Early.	12/15 in.	3.00
	15/18 in.	3.50
	18/24 in.	4.50
	2/3 ft.	6.00
CORAL BELLS – Pink, hose-in-hose. Profuse bloomer Small rounded leaves. Early.	8/10 in.	2.00
	12/15 in.	3.00
	15/18 in.	3.50
FLAME – Brilliant red flower with coppery suffusion. Glossy foliage. Tall growing.	2/3 ft.	6.00
HEXE – Deep red, hose-in-hose. Low dense growth. Late.	10/12 in.	2.25
	12/15 in.	2.75
	15/18 in.	3.25
	18/24 in.	4.25
HINODEGIRI – Single ruby-red flowers in profusion. Deep green rounded foliage. Dense growth. Midseason.	6/8 in.	1.50
	8/10 in.	2.00
	10/12 in.	2.50
	12/15 in.	3.00
	15/18 in.	3.50
	18/24 in.	4.50
HINO CRIMSON – Bright red. Does not fade.	10/12 in.	2.50
	15/18 in.	3.50

AZALEAS — (Continued)

	Size	Each
PINK PEARL — Deep pink with lighter center. Hose-in-hose. Mid-season.	8/10 in. 10/12 in. 15/18 in.	1.75 2.25 3.50
SALMON BEAUTY — Salmon pink, hose-in-hose. Dwarf habit of growth. Light green foliage. Early.	6/8 in. 8/10 in. 15/18 in.	1.50 1.75 3.50
SNOW — Pure white, hose-in-hose. Profuse bloomer. Com- pact growth. Early mid-season.	8/10 in. 10/12 in. 12/15 in. 15/18 in.	2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50
SWEET BRIAR — Pink. Profuse bloomer. Very hardy. Mid- season.	2/3 ft.	5.00

MACRANTHA AZALEA

	Size	Each
MACRANTHA — Single. Bright orange. Low grower. Late.	8/10 in.	1.75

MUCRONATUM AZALEA Clones — sometimes

confused with Indica Azalea.

	Size	Each
INDICA ALBA — Spreading habit, medium to tall. Single, pure white flower. Early midseason.	10/12 in. 15/18 in.	1.75 3.00
LILACINA — Large single purple flower with red blotch. Midseason.	2/2½ ft.	5.50

PERICAT AZALEA

	Size	Each
DAWN — Single hose-in-hose, phlox pink with white center. Medium height, dense. Late midseason.	18/24 in.	4.25
MADAME PERICAT — Large. Midseason. Light pink, hose- in-hose.	8/10 in. 10/12 in. 12/15 in. 18/24 in.	1.75 2.25 2.75 4.25
SWEETHEART SUPREME — Single hose-in-hose, blush- pink. Early midseason.	8/10 in. 12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in.	1.50 2.75 3.25 4.25





CAMELLIAS

CAMELLIA JAPONICA — One of the most popular flowering Broad-leaf Evergreens in the South. There is much confusion in names and considerable effort has been made to standardize them. *The Camellia, its Culture and Nomenclature*, published by the Southern California Camellia Society, has been our guide in establishing the proper names for our varieties.

	Size	Each
ARE-JISHI — Dark salmon rose. Large, full peony form. Vigorous upright open growth. Early.	2½/3 ft.	9.00
AUSTILL'S PINK — Pink, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous compact growth. Midseason.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	9.00 15.00
BELLA ROMANA — Light pink striped and splashed carmine. Medium large, rose form double. Vigorous bushy growth. Midseason.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft. Specimen	9.00 20.00
BLOOD OF CHINA (<i>Victor Emmanuel</i>) — Deep salmon red. Large semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous compact growth. Late.	2½/2 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	5.00 9.00 15.00
CATHERINE CATHCART — Pink mottled white. Large, formal double. Slow, slender, upright growth. Midseason to late.	4/5 ft.	15.00
CHEERFUL — Rose red. Medium rose form double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Midseason.	2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	7.00 9.00 15.00
C. M. HOVEY (<i>Colonel Fiery</i>) — Dark red, lighter toward center. Large formal double. Compact upright growth. Late.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft. Specimen 5/6 ft. Specimen	9.00 20.00 25.00
COMTE DE PARIS — Sport of Duchesse d'Orleans. Delicate pink, bordered with white with a few crimson stripes. Double to peony form. Vigorous, upright grower. Midseason.	18/24 in. 2½/2 ft. 3/4 ft.	4.00 5.00 9.00
CUP OF BEAUTY — Rose red. Large, cup-shaped rose form double to semi-double. Slow, spreading growth. Midseason.	18/24 in.	4.00
DAIKAGURA — Bright rose pink, splotched white. Large peony form. Slow, compact growth. Early.	18/24 in. 2½/2 ft. 2½/3 ft.	4.50 7.00 9.00

CAMELLIAS — (Continued)

	Size	Each
DEBUTANTE — Light pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason.	18/24 in. 2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft.	4.00 5.00 7.00
ELIZABETH — White, sometimes striped pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Late.	2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft.	5.00 7.00
GOVERNOR MOUTON — Oriental red, sometimes splotched white. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	9.00 15.00
H. A. DOWNING — Rose red veined blood red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Midseason.	4/5 ft. Specimen	20.00
HERME — Pink petals with irregular white border, streaked deep pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous upright growth. Midseason.	18/24 in. 2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	4.00 5.00 7.00 9.00 15.00
HERMESPORT (<i>Beauty of Holland</i>) — Sport of Herme. Rose-pink spotted and blotched with white. Large semi-double. Vigorous upright growth. Midseason.	2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	5.00 7.00 9.00
HERME PINK — Sport of Herme. Rose red.	3/4 ft.	9.00
HIGH HAT — Graft. Light pink sport of Daikagura. Midseason.	2/2½ ft.	12.00
HOSHI-GURUMA — Red and white. Medium, semi-peony form with interspersed petaloïds and stamens. Slow, upright growth. Late.	4/5 ft. 5/6 ft. Specimen	15.00 25.00
JARVIS RED — Turkey red. Medium, semi-double with tufted center of smaller petals. Vigorous wide-spreading growth. Midseason.	2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	5.00 7.00 9.00
JOSHUA E. YOUTZ — White. Large, peony form to formal double. Slow, compact growth. Early. Graft.	2/2½ ft.	10.00
KUMASAKA — Rose pink. Large, rose form double to peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Midseason to late.	2/2½ ft.	5.00
LADY DE SAUMEREZ — A form of Tricolor — Bright red spotted white.	4/5 ft.	15.00
LADY VANSITTART — White striped rose pink. Large, semi-double with broad, wavy edged petals. Slow, bushy growth with Holly like foliage. Midseason.	4/5 ft.	15.00
MATHOTIANA ALBA — White sometimes tinged with pink. Large formal double. Vigorous upright growth. Late.	18/24 in. 2/2½ ft.	4.00 5.00

CAMELLIAS — (Continued)

	Size	Each
MATHOTIANA RUBRA — Scarlet, very large, rose form double. Vigorous, compact upright growth. Midseason. to late.	2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft.	5.00 7.00
MONARCH — Deep pink, sometimes spotted white. Large full peony form with interspersed stamens. Medium compact growth. Midseason.	2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	5.00 7.00 9.00
MOTHER'S RED — Light red. Medium large, semi-double. Vigorous compact growth. Mid-season to late.	3/4 ft.	9.00
MRS. CHARLES COBB — Dark red. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous spreading growth. Mid-season.	2/2½ ft.	5.00
MRS. CHARLES SIMONS — White. Large to very large, semi-double to loose peony form with intermixed stamens. Medium, compact, spreading growth. Midseason to late.	18/24 in.	4.00
MURRAY- PINK + Salmon pink. Small, formal, double.	3/4 ft.	9.00
NAPOLEON d'ITALIA — Rose-red striped blackish red, and veined and mottled white. Medium, formal double. Vigorous compact, upright growth. Late.	2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	7.00 9.00
OLD TIME BRIGHT PINK (<i>Local Name</i>) — Bright pink, semi-double. Upright compact growth. Midseason.	3/4 ft.	9.00
OTOME PINK — Light pink. Medium large, formal double. Slow, spreading, compact growth. Midseason to late.	2½/3 ft.	7.00
PINK PERFECTION — Shell pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to late. Hardy.	3/4 ft.	9.00
POPE PIUS IX — Dark red. Large, formal double. Medium, compact upright growth. Midseason.	2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft. 5/6 ft.	7.00 9.00 15.00 25.00
PROFESSOR CHARLES S. SARGENT — Dark red. Medium full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason.	2/2½ ft. 3/4 ft.	5.00 9.00
RAINY SUN — Rose pink. Very large, loose semi-double with feather-edged petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason.	2½/3 ft. 4/5 ft.	7.00 15.00
ROSE EMERY (<i>Carnation</i>) — Fire red. Medium full peony form resembling a carnation. Late.	2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	7.00 9.00

CAMELLIAS — (Continued)

	Size	Each
ROSITA — Rose pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Late.	5/6 ft. Specimen	25.00
SARAH FROST — Crimson varying to deep rose-pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason to late.	2½/3 ft.	7.00
	3/4 ft.	9.00
	4/5 ft.	15.00
	5/6 ft. Specimen	25.00
SEMI-DOUBLE BLUSH — Blush pink. Medium semi-double. Slow upright growth. Midseason.	3/4 ft.	9.00
SOPHIA — Rose pink and white. Medium anemone form. Slow, low, willowy growth. Midseason.	18/24 in.	4.00
	2½/3 ft.	7.00
VARIABILIS (<i>Horkan</i>) — White striped red, pink and rose, and in solid colors. Medium, variform. Vigorous, upright, angular growth. Late.	2½/3 ft.	7.00
	4/5 ft.	15.00

CAMELLIA SASANQUA — A species of Camellia growing in popularity. A fine evergreen shrub, with small, dark shiny green foliage on slender branches. The foliage makes it ideal for hedges and specimen plants as well as being desirable for its bloom. Blooms profusely from September through December. Very hardy.

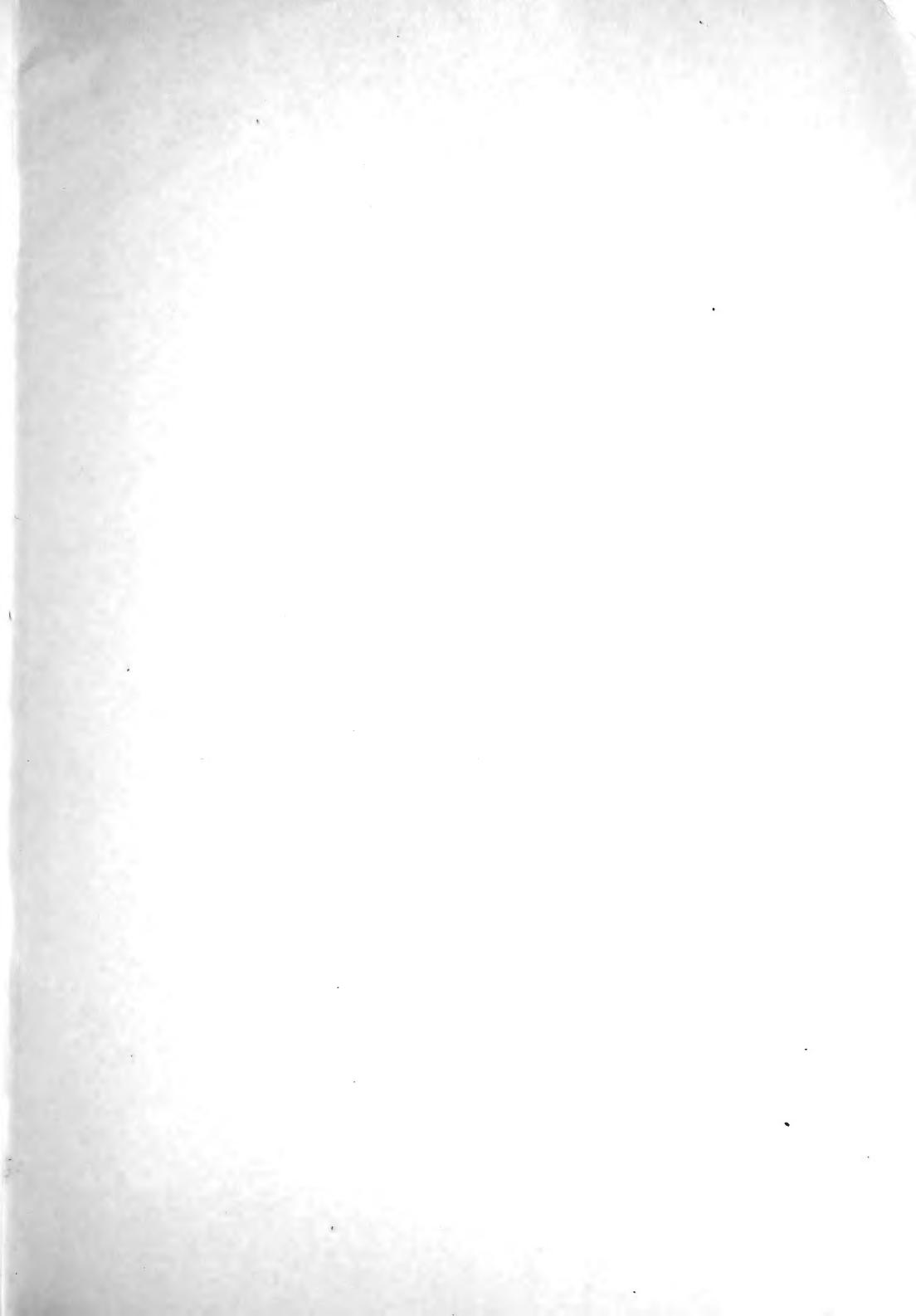
	Size	Each
AGNES O. SOLOMON — Double, light shell pink.	2½/3 ft.	7.00
	3/4 ft.	12.00
APPLE BLOSSOM — White blushed with pink, becoming darker toward tips of petals. Single, fragrant. Strong upright grower. Early Sept., Oct.	gal. cans	1.50
	4/5 ft.	8.00
	5/6 ft.	10.00
BRIAR ROSE — Soft, clear pink. Single. Fast grower. Very hardy. One of the best for hedges.	gal. cans	1.50
	2/2½ ft.	4.00
	2½/3 ft.	5.50
BRILLIANTY — Bright cherry red. Large single with cluster of stamens in center. Foliage dark green. Compact, fairly fast grower. Sept.-Oct.	2/2½ ft.	4.00
CHOJI-GURUMA — Rose-pink with pink petaloids. Anemone form.	gal. cans	2.00
	2/2½ ft.	5.00
CLEOPATRA — Rose pink. Semi-double.	gal. cans	1.50
CRIMSON BRIDE — Dark crimson. Single, five petals. Fast upright grower.	18/24 in.	3.00
	2/2½ ft.	4.00
DAWN — Very hardy. Semi-double, ivory white with pink at margins. Compact, symmetrical shape. Slow grower.	3/4 ft.	12.00

CAMELLIAS — (Continued)

	Size	Each
DAY DREAM — White edged with deep, rose-pink. Large semi-double. Leaves large, thick and dark green. Fast and strong upright grower, form compact, pyramidal shape.	gal. cans 18/24 in.	2.00 3.00
FLORIBUNDA — White edged lavender. Single.	2½/3 ft.	5.50
HICHI-FUKI-JIN — Edged mallow pink. Single. Large, crinkled petals.	gal. cans	2.00
HINODE-GUMO — White spotted scarlet. Large single.	2/2½ ft.	4.00
HINODE-NO-YUKI — White, bordered and striped crimson. Large, semi-double.	gal. cans	2.00
HIODOSHI — Crimson splashed and marbled white. Large, showy, single, nine-petaled flower. Slow, compact grower.	gal. cans	2.00
HUGH EVANS (<i>Hebe</i>) — Phlox pink, petal margins folded backward. Single. Vigorous, compact grower.	gal. cans 2½/3 ft. 3/4 ft.	1.50 5.00 7.00
LAVENDER QUEEN — Lavender pink. Large, single.	2½/3 ft.	5.50
MAIDEN'S BLUSH — Delicate pink, medium, single.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/2½ ft.	1.50 3.00 4.00
MINE-NO-YUKI — (<i>Snow-on-the-Mountain</i>)	gal. cans 18/24 in. 2½/3 ft.	1.50 4.00 6.00
PAPAVER — Soft pink. Large, bell-shaped, single.	2/2½ ft.	4.00
ROSEA — Deep rose-pink. Large, single. Graceful, upright, fast grower. Fine bloomer.	gal. cans 3/4 ft.	1.50 7.00
RUBRA SIMPLEX	2/2½ ft.	5.00
SETSUGEKKA — White. Large, semi-double.	2½/3 ft.	7.00
SHISHI-GASHIRA — Red. Medium, semi-double to double.	2/2½ ft.	6.00
SPLENDOR — Delicate pink with darker pink toward edge. Very large, semi-double.	2/2½ ft.	5.00
SUPER ROSEA — Rose pink. Single.	18/24 in.	3.00
SUPPRESSA NOBLESSINEA	2/2½ ft.	5.00
TAIMEI-NISHIKI — Pink. Large, single.	gal. cans	2.00
TAKARA-AWASE — Pink shaded white and bordered pink. Semi-double.	gal. cans	2.00
TEXAS STAR — Light pink. Medium single.	18/24 in. 2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft.	3.00 4.00 5.00

Notes

Notes



IF DRIVING TO

Clarendon Gardens
N U R S E R Y

Clarendon Gardens Nursery is located about a mile from Pinehurst, North Carolina on Linden Road and is easily reached by those traveling north or south on U. S. Route 15. Vacationists touring U. S. Route 1 through Southern Pines will treasure the memories of the six short miles that will bring them through longleaf, pine-bordered winding drives to America's Holly Land. Likewise, those driving north or south on U. S. Route 220 may turn east at Candor on Route 211 to reach Pinehurst and famous Clarendon Gardens Nursery.

Those touring leisurely in an easterly or westerly direction along U. S. Route 64 can turn south to Pinehurst on U. S. Route 15, about 25 miles west of Raleigh. If, by chance, your trip takes you along U. S. Route 74, a northerly turn on either U. S. Routes 1 or 15 will bring you to Pinehurst and Clarendon Gardens Nursery, haven of America's largest collection of holly.

CLARENDON GARDENS

LINDEN ROAD

BOX 1071

PINEHURST, N. CAROLINA